## THE SENATE AND HOUSE

The Former Body Working Rapidly Toward the End of the Tariff Bill.

Indications that the House will Resort to Means to Force Things.

A Long Letter from Mr. Hewlitt in Relation to the Duty on Iron Ore.

Both Houses Adjourn Early Out of Respect to Decensed Members.

THE SENATE.

The president laid before the senate a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin stating that the piers of the railway bridges across the Mississippi are dangerous to navigation, and asking the construction of shear booms as soon as possible. Mr. Van Wyck, from the committee on pen-

sions, reported favorably the resolution introduced by him on Monday, directing the committee to inquire whether any claim agents in Washington are guilty of extortion from claimants for pensions, &c.; and it was agreed

On motion of Mr. Cockrell, the secretary of war, was directed to report to the senate immediately the number of condemned and obsolete cast-iron cannon balls, and where they

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the postmaster general was directed to inform the senate of the number and amount of official postage stamps issued by the Postoffice department for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1880, 1881, and 1882, separately, stating to what departments or offices they were issued, and the amount issued to each.

Mr. Morrill moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Ferry asked unanimous consent to take up the pending post route bill. Its early passage was very necessary in connection with the letting of mail contracts, and it could not wait until the tariff bill should have been disposed of.

Mr. Morrill remarked that Mr. Ferry had been absent so much of late that he was not sware of the progress that had been made on the tariff bill.

Mr. Ferry retorted that although he had been absent he had not been inattentive to the proceedings of the senate, and as the chairman of the committee on finance had chosen to comment on his absence he would now say that in his opinion and the opinion of the public the tariff bill which that senator was urging so earnestly would not pass at this session of congress. And, if the newspapers could be believed, this is the opinion not only of the public, but of the President birstelf.

Davis, of West Virginia, hoped Mr. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, hoped Mr. Morrill would insist on proceeding with the tariff bill. The country demanded the passage of a tariff bill at this session, and it ought to take precedence of every other

Mr. Edmunds expressed briefly the same

Mr. McPherson said that if senators gener-

Mr. McPherson said that if senators generally understood how much the agitation of the tariff question was disturbing the business of the country they would put aside everything else until that was settled.

Mr. Ferry accepted a suggestion that the post route bill should lie over until to-day, and the tariff bill was taken up. The pending question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Beck, extending the duty of 10 cents per pound laid by the bill upon "wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 30 cents per pound or less "to such wools valued at 32 cents or less per pound.

Mr. Morgan, replying to Mr. McPherson's remark about the disturbance of the business of the country, said that the finance committee and the republican party were responsible for whatever agitation existed. The republicans had brought up the tariff question, and

cans had brought up the tariff question, and

proposed treaty with Mexico providing for a retrial of these claims was on Monday with-drawn by the President, probably gave rise to the surmise,

THE HOUSE.

The speaker pro tem. (Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts) laid before the house various executive communications, which were appropriately referred. Among them was a message from the President transmitting a communication from the secretary of war in relation to the invasion of the Indian territory, and urging the importance of amending the statutes so as to impose a penalty of imprisonment for unlawful entry on Indian

Mr. Haskell offered a resolution that on and after Feb. 7 the house shall at 5 o'clock p. m. take a recess until 8 p. m. Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, objecting to its

present consideration, it was referred to the committee on rules, and then the house (at 11:40) went into committee of the whole (Mr. Briggs in the chair) on THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Tucker moved to reduce the duty on Mr. Tucker moved to reduce the duty on cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, above 24 by 30 inches square and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, from 25 to 15 cents per square foot.

After speeches by Mr. Tucker in favor and Messrs. Peelle, Clardy, : d Frost in opposition to the motion, Mr. K. ley moved that the committee rise for the purpose of closing debate. This met with sound opposition, but it was carried, and in the heuse Mr. Kelley moved to limit debate on the pending parait was carried, and in the house Mr. Kelley moved to limit debate on the pending paragraph and amendments thereto to five minutes. An effort was made to make it twenty minutes, and when that was defeated ten was suggested, but it was voted down, and Mr. Kelley's motion was adopted. The house again went into committee, and Mr. Tucker's motion was lost. He then moved to reduce the duty on east polished plate glass, unailthe duty on cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, above 24 by 60 inches, from 50 to 25 cents per square foot. This was lost, and he moved to fix the rate at 40 cents, which was lost, and several other amendments in the same line were quickly and similarly dis-

posed of,

The earthernware and glassware schedule having been completed, Mr. Morrison offered a proviso reducing the duties levied thereon 10 per cent. after July 1, 1884, and an additional 10 per cent. after July 1, 1885, this proviso, however, not to apply to any article dutiable at a lower rate than 50 per cent. ad valorem, nor to reduce the duty on any article

below 50 per cent.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. The amendment was advocated by Messrs.
Morrison, Springer, and Tueker.
Mr. Randall also supported the first part of
the proviso, basing his advocacy on the fact
that the exact figures showed that the duties
in this schedule had been increased to the extent of 14.77 per cent.

The amendment was disagreed to—60 to 89.
Mr. Anderson offered as a substitute for the
entire schedule the corresponding schedule in
the bill under consideration in the senate.
He stated that it was the schedule as com-

He stated that it was the schedule as com-pleted by the senate. Lost—63 to 100. The consideration of the metal schedule

was then entered upon.

Mr. Kelley, under instructions from his committee, moved to increase from 50 to 75 cents per ton the duty on iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dress or re-

sidium from burnt pyrites.

Mr. Morrison wished to make a proposition to the other side of the house, and suggested that it would facilitate business if he should be permitted to move to substitute for the whole schedule the metal schedule as agreed upon by the senate. If it were agreed to, his side of the house would accept it and thus save the time necessary for considering it

Mr. Reed. If not adopted?
Mr. Morrison, We will insist on considering this schedule and securing a reduction if we can.
Mr. Reed (sarcastically). That is a fair, open pro-

osition.

Mr. Carlisle, It is entirely fair.

Mr. Keiley. The proposition involves the sur-ender by this committee of one of the highest rerogatives of the popular branch of the legisla-

Mr. Cox, of New York, stating that his colleague, Mr. Hewitt, was unable to attend the sessions of the house on account of sickness; obtained leave to have printed in the Record the following letter received from that gen-

tleman:

New York, Feb. 5, Hon, S. S. Cox, House of Referentatives, Washington, D. C.—Dear Ser; Your layer of the fourth instant is received. From some furily inquiries which have come to my notice, I infer that an attempt will be made in the house to assail the position which I took before the tariff commission in favor of free iron ore and free scrap from ou the ground that I am looking out for my own personal interests in advocating out of the my own personal interests in advocating the manufacture of the my own personal interests in advocating shift believed that the former control of the country shift but the first of the country shift of the country shif

such works myself, and I expect to abandon more of them, and I should be ashamed as an fron master and as a representative to ask the people of this country to indemnify me against my folly or egainst the inevitable and healthy progress of the ago.

ARRAH S. HEWITT.

Pending action on Mr. Kelley's motion the committee rose, and public business being suspended appropriate resolutions upon the life and public services of the late

REPRESENTATIVES UPDEGRAFF AND HAWK

were offered,
After addresses eulogistic of Representa-After addresses eulogistic of Representative Updegraff by Messra, J. D. Taylor, Atherton, and McKiniev, of Ohlo; Skinner, of New York, and Willis, of Kentucky, and eulogistic of Representative Hawk by Messrs, Hitt, Sherwin, Henderson, and Davis, of Illinois; Rosceraus, of California; Carpenter, of Iowa; Wheeler, of Alabama, and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the resolutions were adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased representatives (at 5:35) the house adjourned.

OUR CURRENT COIN.

A Few Facts in Regard to the Circulation of Gold and Silver,

Secretary Folger received a few days since from Representative Dingley, of Maine, a letter containing a series of inquiries with regard to the coinage and circulation of gold and silver in the United States up to the first of February, 1883. Secretary Folger referred the communication to Mr. Burchard, the director of the mint, and the latter has just replied by a letter in which he answers the several questions propounded as follows:

1. The coimage of silver dollars from March
1, 1878, to Feb. 1, 1883, was \$135,405,080.

2. Of these silver dollars 37,874,411 were in intendation on the fact of the silver dollars.

circulation on the first of February, 1883.

3. The amount of silver certificates outstanding February 1, 1883, was \$72,745,470;

amount in the treasury, \$4,306,650, leaving in circulation \$68,438,820. eirculation \$98,428,829.

4. The price of silver bullion at London February 1, 1883, was 50% pence, British standard (which equals with exchange at par \$1.1007), per ounce, fine silver.

5. The value of the silver bullion contained in a standard silver dollar was 13,46 cents on the first of March, 1878, and 85,32 cents on the first of February 1882.

first of February, 1883.
6. On the first of March, 1878, the value of the gold coin and bullion in the treasury was \$125,988,859, and of the silver coin and bullion \$8,631,071, while on the first of February,

1883, the value of the former was \$173,317,833, and of the latter \$128,428,171.

7. The amount expended from March 1, 1871, to September 30, 1882, in getting silver dollars into circulation, that is, paid for transportation, &c., under section 3527 of the Revised Statutes, was \$310,071.

vised Statutes, was \$319,071.

8. The amount expended in providing vaults for silver coin since March 1, 1878, is

9. It is impossible to state how much has been paid during the same period for the transportation of gold coin from the mints to the offices of the assistant treasurers.

10. Nothing has been expended since March 1, 1878, in providing vaults specifically for

Accompanying Mr. Burchard's letter are several tables showing the state of the circu-lation Feb. 1, 1883; the amount appropriated and expended for the transportation of gold coin and bullion to and from all points since 1878; the circulation of United States coin on Feb. 1, 1883, and the net gain by coinage and import since July 1, 1882.

THE AMSTERDAM EXPOSITION.

Some Hints from Consul Eckstein of
Value to Exhibitors.

Mr. D. Eckstein, United States consul at
Amsterdam, wrote on the twenty-third of last
October expressing surprise and regret, as
well as some disappointment on the part of well as some disappointment on the part of the people of Amsterdam, that the United States had at that time taken but little interest in the international exposition to open there in May next. Since the consul's letter there in May next. Since the consul's letter was written, congress has taken some steps toward a representation of American live stock and individuals have been aroused to some degree of interest. For the benefit of those who may be contemplating participation, the following extract from the letter is given: Participation in the forthcoming exhibition will prove a rather expensive affair to American exhibitors, I expect; and, as I cannot be positive or say with certainty to what extent, if to any, they will be compensated for their trouble and outlays by imme diase or future benefits as the result of such participation, I consider it would be impredent on my part to attempt the exertion of any influence.

EADS'S EARNINGS.

Payment of the Twelfth Quarterly Installment for the Mississippi Jettles Suspended. Copies of the correspondence and doeu-

ments, on file in the War department, con-

cerning the twelfth quarterly instalment to

Capt. Eads, on account of the South Pass

jetty, were transmitted to the senate yesterday by the secretary of war. One of these documents is an argument submitted to the attorney general by Capt. Eads, in reply to the suggestions made by the secretary of war as to what constitutes a fulfilment of his contract with the government by Capt. Eads under the jetty act. The secretary finds some uncertainty as to the meaning of the law, and he asks of the attorney general whether, under the law, Capt. Eads is required to main tain the specified channel through the pass, or merely through the jetties. The engineer in charge, Capt. Heur, reported that during the quarter ended Dec. 9, 1882, there were a number of points in the channel, in the pass above the jetties, in which the soundings were less than twenty-six feet, the required depth which is attributed to shoaling, caused by the action of the jettles at the mouth of the pass in so increasing the flow of the water as to reduce the water level in the lower part of the pass, and thus tend to transfer the bar or sheal higher up. The channel to the guif from the head of the pass is about ten wites. The main bar is at the is about ten miles. The main bar is at the outlet of the pass, and through this is the channel formed by the jettles. Capt. Eads claims that so long as he shall maintain a channel of the required depth between his jettles through the bar he has compiled with the law and is entitled to the success. the law, and is entitled to the \$100,000 per annum appropriated by it. The attorney general, however, thinks differently. In his general, however, thinks differently. In his written opinion, in answer to the suggestions of the secretary of war, he says: "The proposal of the government, which James B. Eads accepted, was, that by certain means mentioned in the act, he should create, and 'permanently maintain a wide and deep channel between the South Pass of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico.' By this language I understand a continuous channel through the entire length of the pass from its head to its outlet into the gulf. To obtain such head to its outlet into the gulf. To obtain such a channel, and to have it permanently maintained, was the purpose of the act of March 3, 1875. [See section 4 of maid act.] The succeeding section provides that the conditions prescribed in the act being fully complied with, payments should be made as set forth. One of these conditions is, that within a given time a doubt of twenty-six feet should be set. time a depth of twenty-six feet should be se-cured through the pass. The intent is plain. It is that the channel shall be twenty-six feet deep at the head and through the whole length of the pass, and this, not merely for a day or a week, but this depth shall be secured and permanently maintained. This require ment respecting the channel through the pass has not been changed by subsequent legislation. This is clearly shown in the opinion of Attorney General Devens, April 18, 1879. There are, no doubt, parts of the act of March 3, 1875, and of the act of March 3, 1879, which, if read separately, seem to favor the idea that the channel was to be maintained only through the jettles into the gulf; but when considered in connection with the fourth section of the set of 1875, in which the whole purpose of the law is expressed, and with the conditions therein set forth, it will be seen that these subsequent provisions do not alter the main object of the law, which is to secure and permanently maintain a deep and wide channel through the channel was to be maintained only

was suspended upon these representations. REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND.

In this matter the maxim 'resist the beginnings' would seem to be pertinent." Payment of the quarterly instalment, due Dec. 9,

on the pass for several weeks during the quarter, is too great a departure from the re-quirement of the contract to be permitted, and that, under the law, payment for the quarter should be suspended for such time as this shoaling has prevailed or shall continue.

Interesting Celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of His Pastorate. The thirtieth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Sun-

derland's pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, on Four-and-a-half street, was last evening, in spite of the inclement weather, celebrated by a large reception in the lecture room in the church, which was filled with members of the church and congregation and of the many friends of the doctor in the other churches of the denomination in the city, in cluding their various pastors, Rev. Drs. Bartlett, Pitzer, Patton, Bulkley, Kelly, dell, Childs, McLean, Patch, and W koop being of the number pres Dr. and Mrs. Sunderland and his two timable daughters, Miss Laura and M Rosalie Day, now here on a visit from her home in northern New York, were escorted into the church, the congregation rising as they entered. The sight was a great surprise they entered. The signs was to them, knowledge of the arrangements have to them, knowledge of the arrangements have to them. When the coning been withheld from them. When the congregation were seated and silence secured a large chorus of excellent voices sang an an-them from the 100th psalm, "O, be Joyful in them from the 100th psalm, "O, be Joyful the Lord," when Rev. Dr. McLean, a member of the congregation, led in prayer. After the singing of another anthem Rev. George B. Patch, in behalf of the audience, addressed Dr. Sunderland, tendering him their congratulations, their love, and esteem. He briefly recalled the history of his prayers the venderful. his postorate, the wonderful success of his ministry, the crowds that Sanday after Sunday filled his church; now members of and attendant upon other churches of the denomination in various parts of the city, to atmost all of which this is a other church. He recalled the vigor of his preaching, its effectiveness for good, his ever being found in the front of discussion of every question hearing upon the welfare of his people, and at all times characteristics. all times championing the right.

Dr. Sunderland arose from his seat to respond to the kind words uttered by Mr. Patch, when he was interrupted by Mr. McLean who placed in his hands a handsomely knit purse, heavy with fifteen \$20 gold pieces, saying that beyond their presence here his

saying that beyond their presence here his friends desired in a more substantial way to show him their love and regard.

It was with great difficulty that Dr. Sunderland suppressed his emotions sufficiently to speak the few words of his response, which was followed by the singing of the hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds," in a hearty and carnest manner by the congregation. Short relativesses were then made by Rev. Dr. Pitzer, Rev. J. T. Kelly, and Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, of Howard university, a classmate in college of Dr. Sunderland's, who related in a very happy manner his early recollections of the of Dr. Sunderland's, who related in a very happy manner his early recollections of the "Littide Byron," as he was then called. At the close of Dr. Beikley's remarks, which elicited hearty laughter, the audience individually extended their congratulations to Dr. Sunderland and his good wife and daughters, all of whom are held in great regard and affection by the church. Lee cream and other refreshments were spread in abundance, and the audience, which literally filled the lecture room, lineaved until very late, the accession room. room, lingered until very late, the occasion being one of the pleasantest in the history of of the church.

A New Portrait of John J. Knox.

Through the generosity of Hon. John Jay Knox, the comptroller of the currency at Washington, a desirable addition has been made to the collection of portraits in the memorial hall of Hamilton college. It is an excellent portrait of General John J. Knox, painted by E. F. Andrews, who has gained distinction in Washington by the full-length portraits of Martha Washington and President Garfield, which lang in the white bonse. The artist has been remarkably successful in giving to his likeness of Gen. Knox that alertness and vigor of expression and that stamp of thoughtful integrity with which he is enated in the memory of his friends. The best years and the dearest hopes of tide. Knox were intertwined with the history of Hamil-ton college. Elected a trustee in 1828, he filled this office for forty eight years, under six presidents; and forthirty years, from 1st7
six presidents; and forthirty years, from 1st7
to 1876, he was chairman of the board, as its pointed a down in to
oldest member. His oldest son, Rev. Dr.
William E. Knox, of Elmira, was graduated
Johnson, New York.

in 1840, and in 1876, was unanimously elected to the seat then left vacant by his father's death. His second son, Hon. John J. Knox, went out from the college in 1840, and as comptroller of the currency, is copying on a grander national scale his father's example of the contraction of the contract ar-seeing wisdom and spotless integrity. hird son, Hon, Henry M. Knox, of the of 1851, honors the responsible trust of public examiner of the institutions of the state of Minnesota, and Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox, of Theological seminary in Newark, N. J. The name of one son-in-law and five grandsons might be added to strengten the title of Gen. Knox to a place of honor, not only in the memorial hall but in the memories of all Hamilton alarms.

SHIPS ARE BUT A LINK.

Letter from Consul Crain Touching a Subject Which Ought to be a Live Onc.

Consul Durham J. Crain writes to the tate department from his post at Milan, Italy, giving the result of some inquiry concerning the merchant marine of Europe. A large portion of the letter is made trite by the discussion and passage in the house of the shipping bill, but the following is important in view of proposed railway legislation to affect inter state commerce:

in view of proposed railway legislation to affect inter state commerce:

It has been pertinently asked of what use are bountles to Italian ship building and navigation if unreasonable railway tariffs are to drive Kuchester to Italian ship building and navigation if unreasonable railway tariffs are to drive Kuchester to Italian merchanise and passengers over foreign roads on to joreign ships? And conversely, if such tariffs are to toree the goods of America and Asia turious foreign ports out to foreign roads? These points have a special application to the mercanile marine of the United states. The commercial navy must have its real base at home ports, and he nourished by home products; and no project for the revival of our shipping will be perfect which does not embrace the internal transportation of the country. We have no state built or state managed: railways, and want none; but we do need and should justs upon that degree of supervision as to Reights by the governess to encessary to protect the industries of the country and promote its merchant service. To principles of political economy have not as y. t been adjusted to the change wrought by steam locomotion. Iron ways are after all but highways, and are now practically the only means of land transportation. Their country is an indispensable right of the people, and if existing roads cannot by reason of vested rights be supervised by the people's segent, the government, owners should be provided that can be. The country is an indispensable right of the country are too was to be recouped out of the hubble to-morrow, should no longer be permitted. Reasonable and equable rates, admirting of a steady and uninterruped movement of our great staples to the ports, are assential to the susteinance of our commercial marine and the security of our markets in Europe Economy of extrage must begin at the point of production and continue to the place of final destination. The zone of consumption of American products is enlarged or diminished by the action of our railway c

## BRANCH OFFICES

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For the accommodation of the public, branch offices have been established at prominent locations, where at all times advertisements and subscriptions can be left at exactly the same cost as at the main office.

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BRANCH OFFICES.

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Washington. Others will be added hereafter: W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arlington Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropolitan Hotel. Roose & Queen's News Stand, National

B. F. Queen, St. James Hotel. Riggs House News Stand. Ebbitt House News Stand. American House News Smud.

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R. B. Ferguson, Druggist, corner Second and Pennsylvania avenue S. E. S. E. Lewis, Druggist, corner Fourteenth

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tan Hotel. Roose & Queen's News Stand, National Hotel. B. F. Oncen, St. James Hotel. Riggs House News Stand.

Ebbitt House News Stand. American House News Stand. A. Breutano & Co., Eleventh and Penn aylvania avenue. J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores

J. T. Clements, Newsdealer, Ninth street. G. W. Joyce, Stationery Store, 1708 Penn-sylvania avenue N. W.

J. D. Free, Book Store, 1343 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Fourteenth. F. A. Fill, Stationery, New York avenue, near Fifteenth.

E. R. Morcoe, Cigars and Stationery Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth.

## A STILL HOUR

Two Learned Men Have a Talk, and Come to a Common Conclusion.

"There can be no question as to that," said Dr. Pwho is promisently connected with a certain hospital, to his friend, the House Surgeon, as the two sat having a smoke and a quiet that in the reception room late on a recent stormy night-"no question at all. Ever since I began practice in that intis country vittage youv's heard me speak of, away up near Lak Ontario, thirty years ago, I have fell-in commo with all other physicians—the need of a reliable plan ter. There are so many diseases-if, indeed, the ma jority do not come under the rule-for which a good external application is better than remedies poured

into a patient's stomach." "That's so, Doctor; and to show you my faith in your theory, I may my that since I have held my position here I have opposed the idea of dosing people exception cases when we were at our with end and I seempd to be that or nothing. Some spothing application, if the patient aveds anything, combined with rest and good nursing will do the business, save where cases of accidents require heroic treatment."

"I say, Dogtor, said the other, "you can speak of it or not, just as you like, but in my private practice, when I want noything of that sort, I use BENSON's CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. It's a proprietary thing, of course, but it's by all odds the lest plaster I have ever dome scross. At is administably property quick in taking hold, sure to relieve where relief it perfect thower of all that havever been done in that line. I happen to know, too, that it is being rapidly Paris, and other leading cities in Norse-

"You seem that my friend," northed the House Surgion, " over the cleaning belong coulds, in an or of professioned is tormically, for women for some shore every day, and so they don't the other city no pha-We find it so much be fer than Uniments, indoor, see that the bottles are neurally getting scarce in the

formula by that age shed payed land and abenists to meet a vant not the years. You will not be diagopointed in them. In the middle of the genuine securthe word CAPCINE. Pres, 21 conts. reatury &

Motels, dr.

Hotel Lafayette, Broad and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA. Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 303 rooms: offers attractions superior to any hotel in Philadelphia.

jail-26-thatu L. U. MALTRY, Proprietor THE ST. MARC. EUROPEAN PLAN.
Thist, and Penn, ave. Washington, D. U.,
I. Late of the Arlington and Fort Wm. Henry Hotels,
desly

DUBOIS

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT 1728 Penna. Avenue.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLE. TERMS MODERATE.

Board by the Day, Week, or Month. Parlors for Table d'hote dally at 5 p. m., with wine (pints), \$2; without wine, 75 cents.

EVANS' Dining Rooms

920-924 F STREET NORTHWEST. The Largest and Finest Public Diang Rooms in Terms, #20 per Month. M. E. EVANS,

THE EBBITT: WASHINGTON, D. J.

Army and Navy Headquarters. FOUR IRON FIRE-ESCAPES. Terms, \$4, \$3, and \$3.50 For Day,

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TERMS MODERATE. A Specialty of Outside Dinner Parties.

ST. JANCES HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN). Corner Sixth Street and Penna, Avenue.

Proposals.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRAC-TORS. danufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Govern mi, Railway and Steamship Supplies.

10 COURTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, Estimates furnished. juis-Th-Tu-ly DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

THEASURY DEPARTMENT. }
January 31, 1883.
peals for fornishing stationery will be reDepartment until the 12th day of Febru-Sealed proposals for formishing Stationery will be re-vived at this Department until the 12th day of Febru-ry, 1sd, at 12 o'clock m. Itlank forms for bilding will be furnished upon ap-The bids will be considered, and accepted or re-The bids will be considered, and accepted of relected, term by item.

Friposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and
marked. "Proposals for Stationery."

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury
Department, Washington, D. C., and while ambiget
to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose
by the secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of
an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to
annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

The Department reserves the right to waive defects
and rejects any or all bids.

CHAS, J. FOLGER,
fels.ti.th

Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR PACKING-BOXES. PROPOSALS FOR PACKING-BOXES,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Jenuary 21, 1803.

Scaled proposals for farnishing i rocking-loxes will be received at this Department until the 12th day of February, 1881, at 12 o chock in.

Sample may be seen at the Department, and blank forms for builting farnished upon application.

The hids will be considered, and accepted or rejected, item by item.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked. Proposals for Packing Boxes.

Polivaries must be free of charge at the Treasury Bepartment, Washington, D. C., and with be subject to inspection by an experi densited for the percent of the secretary of the Treasury and bent cause to annuit he contract at the union of the Secretary.

The Department reserves the right to waive defects and reject any or all bids.

CHAS, J., FOLGER,
Fols. tu, th.

Secretary of the Treasury.

fols.tu.th Secretary of the Treasury

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON OR FIRE-PROOFED COLUMNS FOR THE NEW PEN-SION BUILDING. SION BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING
EVOLVER AND ABSHITECT.
WASHINOTON, D. C., January 12, 1832,
this office until neon on Wednesday, February 14,
less, for furnishing 72 cast-fron or dire-proofed colmins, it feel 9 inches tall, for the lower story of the
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